pneumonia were discovered by the lung specialist, Albert Frankel. Jacques Loeb (head of the department of experimental biology in the Rockefeller Institute, New York), endeavouring to interpret physiology in terms of physics and chemistry, conducted experiments in artificial fertilisation, which seem likely to have far-reaching consequences on our understanding of the generation of life.

Dittel invented the operation for calculus: Hollander was the pioneer of modern scientific dentistry: Georges Fernand Widal discovered the absolute diagnostic blood test for typhoid fever known by his name, which is now regarded as indispensable and is universally used. Theodor Rosenheim was the founder of oesophagoscopy. James Israel, a specialist in diseases of the kidney, was one of the greatest German physicians and surgeons of his day. Gustav Magnus, just a century ago, was responsible of the epoch-making discovery that all tissues "breathe," that is to say, they absorb oxygen and give out carbon dioxide. Ludwig Traube (to whom a monument was erected in the court of the Charite) conducted what was, in its day, one of the most celebrated clinics in Europe. He was the founder of Experimental Pathology in Germany, and his studies on digitalis, fever, and diseases of the lungs, heart, and kidneys brought him a great reputation.

Several Jews, in addition to those mentioned above, have received the Nobel Prize for their researches in medicine and allied sciences. One of the best known is

Otto Warburg, who was given the award for his great work on the metabolism of cancer, which has afforded fresh hope for many sufferers. Another great worker in this field, director of the Institute for Cancer Research at Berlin, was George Klemperer. Yet another Jewish Nobel Prizeman is Otto Meyerhoff, who devoted his